

NTSB National Transportation Safety Board

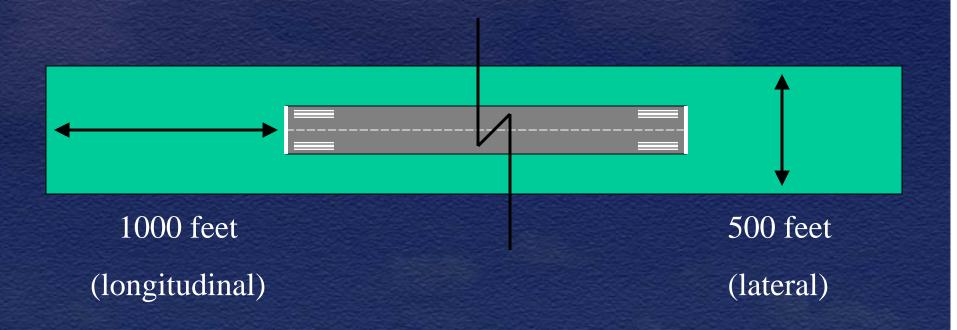
Office of Aviation Safety

Runway Safety Areas

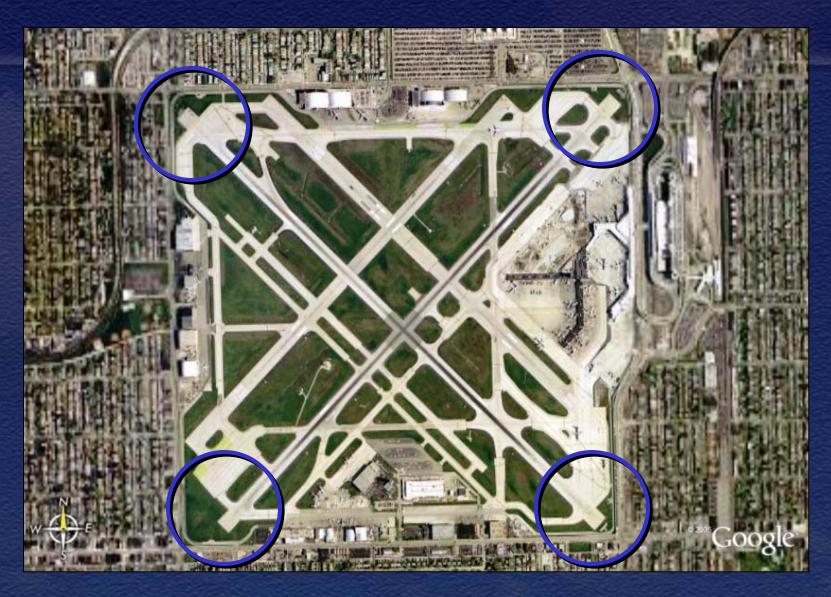
Mark George
Survival Factors Division

Runway Safety Areas

 Buffer zone 1000 feet beyond runway ends, and 250 feet on each side of runway centerline













Runway Safety Areas

- Options for improving RSAs:
 - Acquisition of land (to standards)
 - Relocate or shift runway
 - Reduction in runway length
 - Declared distances
 - Engineered Materials Arresting System (EMAS)



Runway Safety Areas - EMAS

- Engineered Materials Arresting System
 - Crushable concrete blocks
 - Attenuates energy as the airplane crushes the blocks
 - Tunable for "design" airplane and available space
 - Standard EMAS 70 knot exit speed
 - Non-standard EMAS 40 knot exit speed



Runway Safety Areas - EMAS





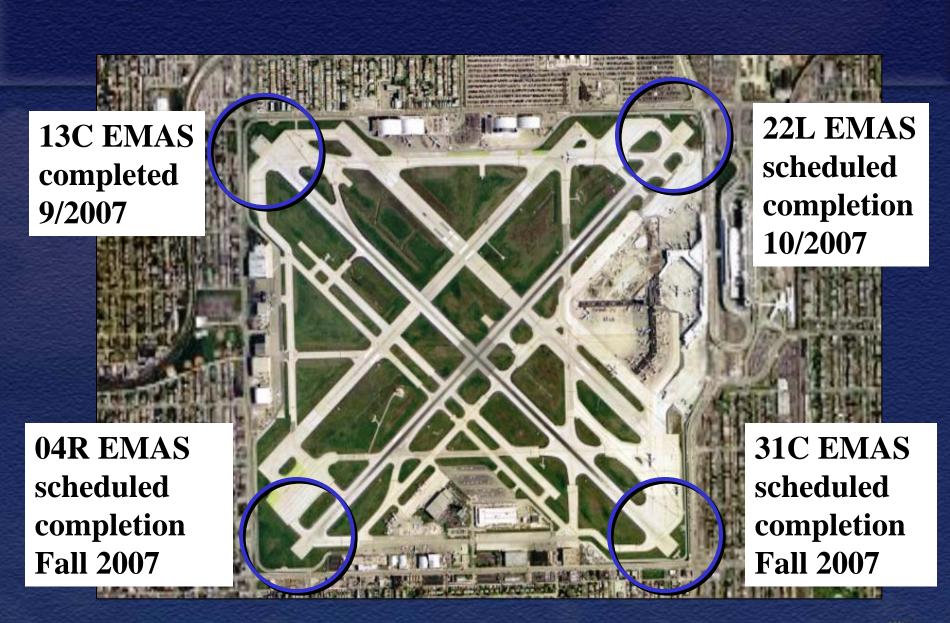
RSAs - Chronology of significant events

1988	 FAA Regulatory Change New construction or significant expansion – RSA must meet standards Existing RSAs accepted "as-is"
1998	- MDW contacts ESCO - EMAS potential at MDW
1999	- FAA Order - Runway Safety Area Program
2000	- FAA RSA Determination for MDW: "Not practicable to achieve standards."
2004	- March: FAA Order - Financial Feasibility and EMAS Equivalence
	- April: ESCO provides MDW with updated EMAS cost and capability estimates
	- May: MDW practicability study completed

RSAs - Chronology of significant events

2005	- March: Meeting between FAA and MDW
	- July: LGA installs improved EMAS with 35' setback
	- September: FAA AC - Introduced Non-Standard EMAS
	- December: SWA 1248 accident occurs
2006	- January: MDW contacts EMAS manufacturer for estimates
	- April: MDW request to FAA for EMAS funds
	- Fall: First of four EMAS installations begin
2007	- Fall: Estimated project completion











Runway Safety Areas

- Non-standard EMAS would have stopped the accident airplane
- Conclusion: Absence of EMAS contributed to the severity of the accident





NTSB